

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 925.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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## PECK'S BANK BRITISH ARE AGAIN BEATEN WITH GREAT LOSS

Operations Shortly to Commence.

Building to be Completed Early Next Month — Safe and Fittings on the Way.

In reply to questions in regard to the new Hilo bank, Mr. Philip Peck, who returned by the Australia on Wednesday, said: "You may tell everybody that matters in connection with the First Bank of Hilo, Limited, are going ahead as fast as possible. The bank building on the corner of Bridge and Waiaumenu streets, Hilo, will be completed about the early part of next month. The building is a two-story structure, built throughout in fine with modern ideas, with especially strong vaults, and it is the first brick building in the chief city of the big island.

"On my return to Hilo next Tuesday, a meeting of those interested will be held and officers elected. The Hilo, now on the way to Hilo, carries all necessary fixtures, such as counters, desks, tables, etc., and has also on board the largest fire and burglar proof cash safe ever imported to the islands. The safe, built of chrome steel, cost \$6,000, and is fitted with four cash compartments and four combination locks. It is seven feet high, five feet six inches wide, and is altogether a handsome and serviceable piece of work.

"The whole of the capital of the new institution has been subscribed, principally by Hilo people, and without any Coast capital whatever. All arrangements with bankers on the Coast have been made for the transaction of business, and nothing remains but to await the completion of the business premises in order to start operations."

### THE ANGLICAN BISHOP.

The American Church Thinks His Continuance Here Unwise.

Following is an editorial in The Outlook: In the opinion of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the fact that Hawaii is now

American territory makes the longer continuance of an English prelate there unnecessary and unwise. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Alfred Willis, Bishop of Honolulu, holds his commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is believed that Dr. Temple, the Archbishop, sympathizes with the opinion expressed by our House of Bishops, and has intimated to his Honolulu diocesan that a resignation would be favorably received. The particular prelate does

not look upon the matter in that light. With MacMahon, he says in effect, "I suis; j'y reste"—where I am, there I stay. He calls attention to the fact that the diocese of Honolulu is practically an independent one, only connected with the Church of England being in the right of the Archbishop of Canterbury to nominate to the bishopric. In one sense this right has nothing to do with the English Establishment; it is because of a law that any part of the earth otherwise not specially covered is under the episcopal supervision of the Primate of all England. The question now arises: If the Bishop does not resign, will the Archbishop compel him to do so? As a member of the "Committee on the Increased Responsibilities of the Church," Bishop Potter has now undertaken a long voyage in the Pacific. He has already visited Honolulu, and, with his accustomed tact, has probably contributed something towards adjusting the ecclesiastical difficulties there.

**YOUNG FEVER AT ASTORIA.**

Negro Sailor Contracted the Disease at Sea.

ASTORIA, Ore., Dec. 10.—The British ship Glenholm arrived in port last night from Panama with a case of yellow fever aboard. She was immediately

ordered to quarantine and today was thoroughly fumigated, under the direction of Mr. Hill Hastings, United States quarantine officer. The yellow fever patient is a negro, and he is just

recovering from the disease. Three others of the crew are ill with differ-

ent ailments and all four men were re-

solved to St. Mary's Hospital. The

Glenholm lost six of her men at Pan-

ama.

The negro was taken ill on the vessel,

and it is thought he contracted the

disease by occupying the berth of one

of the men who had died. The negro

had never slept between sheets, and

when he was assigned to the snowy

bed at the hospital his superstitious

soul revolted and he insisted on sleep-

ing on a hard mattress.

The report of the yellow fever case

caused much excitement in the city,

but there is no danger of a spread of

the disease.

The S. Enoch also from Panama

which is long overdue, was reported off

the river this evening. Fears for her

safety had been entertained and 5 per

cent insurance was offered on her in

San Francisco Columbia River Port.

Staples was placed aboard of her today

and she is due to arrive in Honolulu

on December 25th.

There is little in the story to make

## General Gatacre Gets Caught In a Boer Ambush.

## HE LOSES BETWEEN SIX AND SEVEN HUNDRED SOLDIERS

**Hawaii In Congress—Bob Wilcox Announces Himself as a Candidate for Governor—Cable Bills.**

**LONDON, Dec. 11.—The British** gate the intense humiliation caused by the episode, which was almost an exact counterpart of the battle of Nelscholson's Nek.

The war office was besieged, with anxious relatives and the successive editions of the newspapers were eagerly scanned. Men and women were equally persistent in pleading for information, but the authorities either do not possess, say, or are not prepared to publish it at present.

Telegraph has caused the most depressing influence everywhere, not excepting the Stock Exchange, where consols were at the lowest price in many years, and South African securities slumped, not so much on account of the military reverse, which is retrieving, but owing to the profound apprehension as to its political effect. No great surprise would now be felt if General Gatacre's reverse resulted in Cape Colony becoming afire from end to end.

**LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Molteno:**

"General Gatacre attempted to assault the Boer position at Stormberg at dawn today. The guides led us wrong and we were surprised while in fours and after a very trying night march. Our retirement was effected in excellent order, there being no hurry at the most critical time. The Northumberland and Irish Rifles behaved as if on review day. I fear our losses are heavy. One of our guns we had to abandon."

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"Leaving Molteno at 9 o'clock last evening, he made a memorable night march over the rocks and veldt. There was no sound except a steady tramp and there were no distinguishing lights, the bright moon having gone down about 11:30 o'clock. The column arrived safely within a couple of miles of its destination, the only incidents of the march being an occasional sudden call of "halt" under the belief that the Boers were near.

"Suddenly a terrific fire opened simultaneously on the British front and right flank. The Second Royal Irish Rifles, which formed the advance, sought shelter behind a neighboring kopje and were speedily joined by the remainder of the column. It was soon found, however, that this position also was covered by Boer guns, which were more powerful than had been supposed. The troops, therefore, sought safer place about half a mile away, two batteries in the meantime engaging the Boers, one covering the troops in their withdrawal.

"The action now became general at long range, and a detachment of mounted infantry moved northward with a view of assaulting the enemy's right flank. Suddenly a strong commando was seen moving from the north and the Royal Irish Rifles and Second Northumberland Regiment were sent out to meet it.

"It was soon discovered, however, that the Boers had machine guns well placed and the British were compelled to face a terrible fire. Finding it impossible to hold the position in the face of an enemy apparently superior in position, numbers and artillery, the British retired on Molteno, the Boers following up the retirement closely and bringing two big guns to bear on the retiring column. It is believed here that the British casualties were not serious.

**LOST SEVEN HUNDRED.**

**PRETORIA, Dec. 11.—Six hundred and seventy-two British prisoners were taken at Stormberg in the fighting at Modder river yesterday evening. General Cronje maintained his position and captured fifty British soldiers.**

**LONDON, Dec. 11.—Later details regarding the disaster to General Gatacre's column show that but for the magnificent work of the British artillery the disaster would have been far more extensive, as the incessant Boer fire, in the midst of the repulsed in fantry, ultimately led to disorder which only escaped developing into a rout through the batteries of artillery occupying successive positions, covering the retreat, thus drawing a part of the Boers' fire.**

**OF HAWAIIAN INTEREST.**

Bob Wilcox Announces Himself as a Candidate for Governor.

**SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 9.—Robert W. Wilcox, who four years ago was pardoned by President Dole from a 25-year sentence for inciting a revolution in Hawaii, arrived here today. He is on his way to Washington, D. C. as representative of the natives of the islands.**

**Arthur Johnstone Bereaved.**

Arthur Johnstone, City Editor of the Advertiser, suffered the loss of his young child a baby daughter yesterday. The little girl whose name was Myrtle Hope Johnstone died at 4 a.m. and was buried in the afternoon at 4 p.m. She had been ailing for several days. She died on Wednesday morning.

**Wilcox says.** The Hawaiian when the territorial form of government is passed wants a native for Governor. They have selected me. I am going to Washington to make my appointment.

**There is little in the story to make** the public rejoice. The little girl whose name was Myrtle Hope Johnstone died at 4 a.m. and was buried in the afternoon at 4 p.m. She had been ailing for several days. She died on Wednesday morning.

**(Continued on Page 3)**

## DISINFECTANT SEWAGE PUMP

**Dr. Alvarez Says It Is Structure at Kakaako to be Built.**

**States Plague Cannot be Stamped Out by Their Use--Quotes Hankin as Authority.**

**Plans and Specifications Prepared by Traphagen--Big Improvements Contemplated in Vicinity.**

**Tenders for the construction of the Pumping Station and Screen House in connection with the sewerage system now being put in, are called for by the Minister of the Interior. The plans and specifications, prepared by Architect O. G. Traphagen, provide for the erection of a handsome structure and for a vast improvement to the Kakaako district. The walls of the building are to be of broken ashlar stone with red mortar head joints. A huge smoke-stack, built of best California red brick, is to be lined to a height of 51 feet with fire brick. The roof of the building is to be of galvanized sheet iron tiling, and the floors of best concrete and cement.**

**It is claimed that because quarantine and disinfectants succeeded in stamping out cholera the same measures could not fail in the case of plague. Both diseases are propagated by very different means—cholera by water and food; plague usually by rats or the fleas which infest the rats suffering from the plague. When the rat succumbs to the plague all its fleas leave the cold, dead body to become parasites of other living rats or of man.**

**It is clearly seen that it is not possible to establish an efficient quarantine against rats which, when stricken with the plague, have a tendency to migrate to new places.**

**A year ago Hankin, who studied the plague and the means to combat it in India, spoke of the disinfectants as follows:**

"In regard to the City of Bombay, it is established that disinfection practiced with a profusion which has never been equalled in the history of hygiene was not capable of opposing the march of the disease in all the wards of the city.

## ALARM IN ENGLAND

**Thought That News from Methuen Is Suppressed.**

### AGUINALDO IS IN DISGUISE

**He is a Fugitive in the Mountains—Navy Cable Surveys—Other Notes.**

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Methuen, dated Tuesday December 12:

"Our artillery shelled a very strong position held by the enemy in a long, high kopje from 4 until dusk Sunday. It rained hard last night."

The Highland Brigade attacked at daybreak on Monday the south end of the kopje. The attack was properly timed, but failed. The Guards were ordered to protect the Highland's right and rear. The cavalry and mounted infantry, with a Howitzer artillery battery, attacked the enemy on the left, and the Guards on the right, supported by field artillery and Howitzer artillery. They shelled the position from daybreak, and at 11 A.M. I sent the Guards to support the Highland Brigade. The troops held their own in front of the enemy's entrenchments until dusk, the position extending, including the kopje, for a distance of six miles to the Modder river. Today I am holding my position, and entrenching myself. I had to face at least 22,000 men. Our loss was great."

#### MAJOR GENERAL KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Foote or Walker "Cape Town." Tuesday—Methuen wires that General Wauchope was killed in action yes. yesterday."

(Major-General Andrew G. Wauchope, C. B., C. M. G., entered the army in 1865, was promoted to be colonel in 1888; he served in the Ashanti war in 1873; in the Egyptian war of 1882, in the Soudan expedition of 1884, and in the Nile expedition of 1884-85. He was in command of the First Brigade of the Egyptian expeditionary force in 1898. General Wauchope had been wounded four times, three times severely.)

#### BOERS REPORT PRISONERS

PRETORIA, Monday Dec. 11.—An official report says,

"A battle at Modder River began yesterday with a cannon fire, heavy fighting proceeding from 3:30 o'clock in the morning until 9:30 o'clock, with cannon, Maxim's and rifles. A bombardment began at 4:30 o'clock, and the fighting still continues. A balloon has just arisen above the British positions, where it remained ten minutes and descended. There were heavy rains during the night."

At 9 o'clock this morning a dispatch rider brought word that all the Boer positions have been maintained, and that 41 British prisoners had been taken. At 9:30 o'clock it was reported that the heavy cannon fire had somewhat abated. The British are constantly using their balloons.

The fighting was still going on at noon.

Kimberly is still quiet.

#### THREE HUNDRED WOUNDED

ORANGE RIVER. Cape Colony, Dec. 13.—Three hundred and twenty wounded, including twenty-seven officers have arrived here from the Modder River.

#### ALARM FOR METHUEN'S ARMY

LONDON, Dec. 13.—General Methuen, as was expected, has followed up his artillery attack with a general assault on the Boer positions Monday, and his report shows that the anxiety of the public regarding the result occasioned by the ominous silence of the War Office was amply justified.

The engagement was evidently of considerable magnitude, and the loss of killed and wounded will be proportionate without the compensation which a victory would have brought. If indeed, the affair does not turn out to be a more serious defeat than General Methuen admits, the Highlanders, it is believed must have stormed the Boer position more than once, while the fact that the Guards were ordered to support the Highlanders' rear looks as though the Boers may even have outnumbered their attackers. One report says that General Cronje attacked the British.

The only compensation the British have been able to discover in the disheartening story is in General Methuen's statement that he maintains his position close to the Boers, arousing hope that he will re-take the position. It is apparent that the bombardment on Saturday and Sunday did no shake the Boers' grip on their position, and it seems certain that they merely withdrew their guns and ammunition under cover while General Methuen engaged in the usual air of pre-meditation. Monday, and, as far as we know, the British were obliged to withdraw, owing to the danger of being surrounded by advancing troops. The Boers are now occupying the trenches and fortifications of the insurgents, and there is no doubt a terrible fire fight is a certainty.

This morning the British advanced and captured the Boer positions. General Methuen, the Westminster Gazette says, "is to be congratulated on his success in capturing the Boer positions. He has done well, and has shown great leadership and courage. His success is due to his skill and determination, and to the excellent work of his troops."

The following dispatch came from General Methuen:

"I am sending you a copy of the report of the operations of the 17th December, and I trust you will find it interesting."

o view can hardly be over-estimated. General Methuen's long lines of communication to De Aar are now vulnerable. Should they be cut, General Methuen will find himself in a very tight place, if only from lack of supplies.

The news of the British reverse had a bad effect on the Stock Exchange, where there was a general re-appraisal. Kaffirs and Rand mines dropped 2 1/2 points and De Beers dropped 3 1/2.

#### CABINET CRISIS ANTICIPATED

LONDON, Dec. 13.—There are renewed reports of a Cabinet crisis at Cape Town, where it is said that Governor Milner is about to act, in consequence of the disclosures involving the Ministry's loyalty.

The White Star line steamer Majestic sails from Liverpool today for South Africa with 2,000 troops on board.

The White Star line steamer Cyane has been chartered for use as a transport.

#### BUT FOUR BOERS KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The latest advices from General Gatacre show that no anxiety is felt for the safety of his remaining troops, who have been withdrawn to good positions along the railroad, swarms with similar bands. Probably they will be increased by men from Pilar's army, many of whom are making their way south to join the insurgent force in Cavite province.

These people, for the most part, succeed in dodging General Grant, Colonel Bell and Colonel Hood's troops, who are scouring the country for them. They devote their energies to ambushing commissary wagons and to picking up soldiers who leave their commands. Every day some wagon train is fired upon, or some soldier disappears.

General Wheeler's secretary, Mr. Garrett, was disarmed and slashed by a boomer almost within sight of headquarters, his assailant pursuing him nearly into the headquarters' building.

The policy of these ruffians is to

make the country uninhabitable for Americans and to frighten natives into refraining from giving assistance to the Americans, as well as to compel the inhabitants to support the insur-

rection.

Frequently they raid and loot towns

The brother of the President of Imus went outside the town the other day to harvest some rice. He was captured by his compatriots, accused of being a spy and executed. Only a small pro-

portion of the insurgent arms have surrendered, and the problem of suppressing this guerrilla warfare is anything but easy of solution. Some of the American officers think it worse than fighting Indians, owing to the difficulties of the country and the trouble in locating the enemy, who resort, when hard pressed, to the amigo dodge and hide their guns.

Some of the Americans favor the issuance of a proclamation declaring all natives found with arms to be bandits, punishable as criminals, instead of being treated as prisoners of war.

HIGHWAYMAN AGAIN A FUGITIVE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—By direction of the President, General Leonard Wood, major-general of volunteers, was today assigned to the command of the division of Cuba, relieving Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. A.

Major-General Wood, in addition to his duties as division commander, will exercise the authority of Military Governor of the island.

On completion of the transfer of the command Major-General Brooke is or-

dered to repair to this city and report to the adjutant-general of the army for further orders of the Secretary of War. He will be accompanied by his autho-

rized aides.

In relieving Major-General Brooke the President desires to express his high appreciation of, and thanks for, the faithful and efficient service rendered by that officer as Military Governor of Cuba.

#### AGUINALDO IN DISGUISE

Abandoned His Troops and is Hiding in Benguet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—General Otis had some stirring news to report today from Manila, his advices going to show that the insurgents are, as he predicted a few days ago, at the end of their resources from a military point of view, and are running away before the rapid advance of the American troops at all points. His cablegrams are as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 13.—Fifty men of the navy and fifty men of the army, trans-

ported by the navy, took Laog on the 10th inst. General Young with his staff, followed next day. He repor-

s to that Howes, with the Pennsylvania battalion of the Thirty-fourth to forty-

thousandth of the Twenty-third Infan-

try, passed through Paddington, east of

Laog. Marsh's battalion of the Thirty-

fourth was at Cavan, Province of Le-

pazano on the 7th inst. The Third Ca-

valry was along the coast and in the

mountains pursuing the enemy.

Young stated that his extreme

northern force passed over the moun-

tains, driving the insurgents under

General Tino, who was badly wound-

ed, killing fifty and wounding many.

He made large captures of rifles and

property with all insurgent transporta-

tion, and released all the Spanish pris-

oners in that section to the number of

about 2000. Our casualties were two

wounded. Our troops are still pursuing

the remnant of Tino's command.

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## BRITISH ARE AGAIN BEATEN WITH GREAT LOSS

(Continued from Page 1.)

also the settlement of \$200,000 on the ex-Queen; the distribution of the crown lands to my wife and Mrs. F. S. Pratt, sole heirs of King Kamehameha III. We also want equal franchise with the foreign element of the Islands."

### NEW HOUSE MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Hilt of Illinois today introduced a bill to provide territorial form of government for Hawaii. It is similar to the measure reported to the House last year, providing a territorial Governor appointed by the President, and a Legislature of two houses.

Sherman of New York introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with an American cable company to send official messages to Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan and China for twenty years, at not to exceed \$400,000 a year.

### CULLOM BILL SATISFACTORY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—W. O. Smith of Honolulu, who comes as a representative of the Honolulu Board of Trade, arrived here today, and at once had a conference with General A. S. Hartwell, special agent of the Hawaiian Government. He says that the bill introduced by Senator Cullom, which is in the measure prepared by the United States Commission, is entirely satisfactory to the Hawaiian Government. The purpose of Smith's visit is to furnish what information Congress may desire about the political and industrial condition of the Islands.

### MILLER UNDER GUARD.

He Is Watched by Canadian Police Pending Extradition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Brooklyn Eagle says that a lawyer intimately connected with the investigation into the affairs of the Franklin syndicate has given the Eagle information that William E. Miller, manager of the Franklin syndicate, is under surveillance near Montreal on a Canadian warrant charging him with having in his possession stolen goods brought into Canada by him from the United States. The charge under which he may be arrested is made to hold him until proper steps can be taken to complete extradition proceedings, which have been begun. It will take four days to finish the extradition papers, it is said, and get them to Canada, so that may be brought into this country or trial. It was also stated that Greenshields & Greenspells, the Canadian criminal lawyers, have been retained by Miller to fight extradition proceedings.

### DANISH INDIES FOR SALE

Three Million Dollars the Price of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Post tomorrow will say: The Danish Government has made another effort to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States. The proposition was laid before the State Department by a representative of the Danish Government and the matter is now under consideration. The American Embassy in London is assisting in the negotiations. The price asked is \$3,000,000.

### ASK FOR A MISSION.

Cubans Dread the Gains Threatened by Protestantism.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—A number of influential Cubans are about to send a petition to the Pope, asking for a Cuban mission. "The condition of Catholicism," says the petitioners, "is critical in the island, especially in view of the fact that unbounded gratitude exists toward the great Protestant American Nation which helped Cuba in her struggle for liberty. Inter-course between Cubans and Americans is already close and becoming closer. Several branches of the Protestant Church have already nominated Cuban clergy, who will use a powerful influence on behalf of Protestantism. Every patriotic sentiment can be counted on to lead the Cuban clergy to abandon the church headed and directed by foreigners."

### AFTER POLYGAMISTS

President Will Oust Them From Federal Positions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—One of the leading members of Congress is authority for the statement that President McKinley said today if evidence was laid before him showing that any of his Federal appointees in Utah were guilty of practicing polygamy he would demand the offenders' resignations immediately, or, failing to get them, would impeach the guilty officials. The President explained also, he had no intimation that any Federal officers were polygamists until Roberts made the charge in his speech before the House. The disposes of the charge by Roberts and the resolution by Lentz of Ohio respecting the Administration's attitude toward violators of the anti-polygamy act.

### THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Pope Leo Fixes the Date of Its Opening for Catholics

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the Roman Catholic world the twentieth century begins at midnight December 31, 1900 according to the text of diocese of consecration of rings, solemnly dedicating the year 1900 as the holy year. The decree permits the celebration of a midnight mass in all the churches of Christendom upon the night of December 31st next. This is a privilege of unusual interest. Never before in the history of the church has any priest or

the church, except the Roman pontiff, been permitted to celebrate a mass at midnight on the eve of the new year.

All Roman Catholics who desire to participate solemnly in this ceremony are permitted to receive communion at this mass in their parish churches, either during the mass itself or immediately afterward. This favor is also unique, and goes to show how much fervor the Pope desires to infuse throughout the Catholic world in welcoming the new century. There is another feature of interest in the new decree. It settles positively that, so far as the Catholic church is concerned, the twentieth century will begin with January 1, 1900. The language of the decree is too plain to admit of dispute as to whether, for the Roman Catholics at least, the twentieth century would begin on this day or on January 1, 1901. Mgr. Martinelli himself drew attention to this feature of the decree. The Pope's decree concludes as follows:

"Therefore, in order that the year 1900, which is about to begin, and which it is to be devoutly hoped will usher in a far more happy century, may, by the aid of God and of His only begotten Son, our Savior, have an auspicious opening and may it close after a prosperous course, his holiness, Pope Leo XIII, grants that on the 31st of December, both of the year which is now ending and of the year about to begin, at midnight, in the churches and chapels where the most holy eucharist is kept, according to the prudent judgment of the ordinary, the most august sacrament may be exposed for adoration, and he grants also permission to say or to sing in the presence of the eucharist thus exposed and at that hour only, one mass of the feast of circumcision and octave of Christmas. Moreover, he grants to the faithful the special privilege of receiving holy communion at the same time, either during or outside the celebration of mass."

### CABLE SCHEMES.

Several Trans-Pacific Bills Are Now Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The multiplicity of cable bills introduced this session indicates the interest that Congress is taking in the project to connect this continent with our new territorial acquisitions in the Orient. Representative Corliss of Michigan was the first to act. He favors a cable built by the Government at a cost not exceeding \$8,000,000, the general control of the work to be placed in the hands of a Pacific Cable Commission, including the Postmaster-General and the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. He includes the Philippines, China and Japan in the general Pacific cable scheme proposed.

Senator Hale in his bill outlines quite a different plan of construction by utilization, as far as practicable, of vessels of the Navy and the laying of the cable under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. Upon completion of the cable its control is to be turned over to the Postmaster-General. Hale's bill contemplates the expenditure of \$11,000,000. Both the Corliss and Hale bills designate San Francisco as the terminus of the cable, and include connection with the Hawaiian Islands.

Tomorrow Representative Jones of Washington will introduce a third bill for the construction of a cable by the Government at a cost of \$8,000,000. He leaves the choice of the terminus on the Pacific Coast to the Pacific Cable Commission, consisting of the Postmaster-General and three members to be appointed by the President, none of whom shall be from the States of California, Oregon or Washington.

On the other hand, Representative Sherman of New York has introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to make a twenty-year contract for an official cable service to the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Japan and China, with some American cable company, the cost not to exceed \$400,000 a year.

Senator Foster of Washington has been preparing a bill authorizing the laying of a line from Puget Sound to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, thence to Japan, China and the Philippines. He provides that the Government shall guarantee all its business to the company undertaking the work at fixed rates, but pay no other subsidy.

### BOTH VICE-ADMIRALS

McKinley's Plan to End the Sampson-Schley Controversy.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—President McKinley is credited with suggesting a novel plan for ending the unpleasantness that arose from the Schley-Sampson controversy. His idea is to revive the grade of Vice-Admiral in the Navy and promote both rival Admirals to that position. His plan is to allow Sampson to rank Schley. The President talked the matter over with Senator Wellington today, and it is understood that Wellington, in behalf of Schley, approved the scheme.

### TO FORTIFY SAMOA

Germany Will Make Strong Naval Base There.

NEW YORK, December 8.—A cable to the Sun from Birmingham says: The Post says that Germany intends to make Samoa a strong naval and strategic base. Special officers will be nominated to plan the defensive works. An arsenal, coaling station and ship-repairing depot will be built. Germany will spend \$150,000 on the work there.

### GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

An Improbable Report That Great Britain Is After Them

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The State Department has no information that will enlighten the Senate as to the reported attempt of Great Britain to acquire the Galapagos Islands, as set forth in the resolutions introduced yester-

day by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. For many years past rumors of the sale of the islands by Ecuador have been in circulation at intervals, in each case a different nation being named as the purchaser. In fact, the United States Government itself has been charged with such an acquisition, and it was at one time specifically set forth that Mahanay, at the time United States Minister to Ecuador, had secured the cession of the islands. As a matter of fact, it is said that Ecuador is very jealous of this insular possession, and had looked with disfavor upon all attempts by other nations to secure even a coaling station on the Galapagos.

The alleged purpose of the purchase of the islands was that Great Britain would have to keep a naval force at the entrance to the Isthmian canal, but the islands are 50 miles from the outlet of the canal as at present projected. At the British Embassy it is stated that nothing is known of the proposed acquisition by Great Britain of these islands. Ecuador has jealously clung to them and it is not believed she would part with them at this time.

LONDON, December 8.—So far as can be ascertained, Great Britain is not negotiating for the purchase of the Galapagos Islands from Ecuador, nor has she any intention of securing the islands.

### GEN. PILAR DEAD

He Was Killed in a Fight with Major March's Battalion.

MANILA, December 9—6.15 P. M.—General Gregorio del Pilar, commanding Aguinaldo's body guard, was killed by Major Peyton March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry in a fight eighteen miles northwest of Cervantes, December 3d. According to reports which General Young obtained from escaped Spanish prisoners at Vigan several days ago, Major March left the coast, where he was pursuing Aguinaldo, and encountered General del Pilar on a fortified trail. They fought for four hours, during which time seventy Filipinos were killed and wounded. The American loss was one killed and six wounded. The Spaniards report that Major March is still pursuing the insurgents.

Del Pilar was one of the leaders of the present and of another Spanish revolution. He was a mere youth and was reported to have graduated at a European university. Professor Schurman met him as a member of the first peace commission and rated him as remarkably clever.

The Americans have occupied Bangued, province of Arba. General Grant's expedition has visited Oran and several western towns, meeting small bands. He killed several of the rebels and captured a quantity of munitions of war.

Bishop Henry Potter of New York has arrived here on a brief visit to study the Philippines.

### KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN

Taylor Wins the Gubernatorial Prize in Blue Grass State.

FRANKFORT, Ky., December 8.—The State Board of Elections to-night gave out its official findings. The report says that on the face of the returns W. S. Taylor for Governor and the rest of the Republican ticket have been elected. Commissioners Ellis and Pryor signed the majority report, in which they held as a board of canvassers they have no right to go behind the returns of the county boards, that their duties are purely ministerial as canvassers, and that the face of the returns as received by them from the counties show the election of the Republican State ticket. Accordingly, the report says, certificates of election were ordered issued to each candidate theron.

Commissioner Poyntz presents a minority report, which he closes by saying: "I am unwilling to certify fraud and to turn Kentucky over to the control of the bayonet, Gatling gun and fraudulent tissue ballots."

Extensive preparations are being made to inaugurate Taylor next Tuesday.

It is not known what Goebel will do in the matter of contesting the election of Goebel before the Legislature, but many minor candidates will make a fight.

### GIST OF TELEGRAMS

The Substance of Many Columns of Press Telegrams.

United States Judge Charles S. Johnson of Alaska has resigned.

News of the German annexation of the islands was received by the Samoans with apparent indifference.

Speaker Henderson may refuse to appoint General Wheeler, who is now in the Philippines, on any committee.

Aguinaldo is heading for home, and is believed to be on his way to Cavite. Expectation of catching him in the north is abandoned.

Lieutenant T. M. Brumby, flag Lieutenant to Admiral Dewey, is critically ill at Washington, suffering from a fever contracted in the tropics.

A bill was introduced in the Senate by Penrose to pension Mrs. Gridley, widow of the late Captain Gridley of the Olympia, at \$100 per month.

Some of the insurgents in the Philippines have become bandits. A party of them were captured by a detachment of the Seventeenth Infantry.

Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah has prepared his brief, and declares that if he were guilty his foes should have prosecuted him in the courts of Utah.

Senator Perkins began the battle against the new French reciprocity treaty on December 7th, and no action will be taken until all protests have been heard.

An effort is to be made in the present Congress to reach the trusts through the Interstate Commerce law and postal regulations, a bill being introduced by Bell of Texas to prohibit the use of the mails to advertise any

business controlled by a monopoly or trust.

Over thirty persons perished in the Carbonado Coal Mine, at Carbonado, Washington. Deadly fire camp ignited from some unknown source and tore the victims to pieces.

Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, with a great force, is moving menacingly toward the British possessions on the White Nile. French and Russian envoys are with him.

It is said that Commander Tilley, U.S.N., will be appointed Governor of the American possessions in the Samoan group, the government to be similar to that of Guam.

One of the results of the transport Tartar investigation has been the stoppage of the pay of Maj. Rafter, surgeon of the Twentieth Kansas, on account of certain accounts for provisioning sick soldiers.

Private Walter Rosser of the First Tennessee Regiment who murdered Henry Hildebrand of San Francisco and escaped the gallows, killed another man in New York on December 9th, as a result of a quarrel over a wager.

The question of the social precedence between Mrs. Dewey and Mrs. Miles has been compromised. On official occasions, General and Mrs. Miles will lead, but at social functions Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will be considered as the guests of honor.

Petigrew of South Dakota introduced a resolution December 12th directing the Secretary of the Navy to supply the Senate with information as to whether Dewey recognized the Philippine Republic, but Chandler objected, and the two Senators had a lively tilt.

### THE BIG PRIZE TURKEY.

"A Merry Christmas, Bob," said Scrooge, with an earnestness that could not be mistaken, as he clapped him on the back. "A merrier Christmas, my good fellow, than I have given you for many a year. I'll raise your salary, and we will discuss your affairs this afternoon over a bowl of smoking bishop. Make up the fires and buy another coal-scuttle, Bob Cratchit."

And as to the big prize turkey which the regenerated Scrooge sent to Camden Town, do we not all know what sort of bird it was? That turkey never could have stood upon its legs, Mr. Dickens says. They must have snapped off short by the sticks of sealing wax. Hoy they managed to cook and eat that phenomenon, the author doesn't say, as it was twice the size of Tiny Tim. Yet they did it somehow, and it was a mercy that the family (previously half starved) didn't all fall ill on the unwholesome gorging of that wonderful Christmas.

Even assuming (as we easily may) that the transmutation of an old skin-flint like Scrooge into a high priest of charity was quite beyond the common run of modern miracles, and that dinners from such sources are as rare as they are welcome, it still remains true that human nature is apt to be at its best at Christmas, especially in England, where, of all countries in Christendom, most is made of that gentle and kindly holiday.

Yet, sad to tell, the very jollity and generosity of Christmas leads to regrettable excesses. People eat and drink too much, and suffer accordingly. The roast and the boiled, the mincemeat, the plum puddings, the tremendous flushings of wine, beer, and other beverages. These things overload the stomach and give the digestion more work than it can do, and punishment follows. For Nature has no favorites; she treats those who violate her laws on the 25th December exactly as though they had committed the offence on the first Monday in August.

And as to the chronic dyspepsias, of whom there are enough in this old island to cram all the parks in London, they catch it fearfully about Christmas-time. For, in spite of all warnings, they will go in for heavy meals and take the chances. Often the penalty is an acute attack which may threaten life, and nearly always weeks of pain and digestive disorders, whereof there are as many kinds as the body has organs and functions.

To them Christmas may be "merry" for an hour or two; then their merry turns into misery, as October fog and rains succeed a hot summer.

Now the writer is far from advising a free indulgence in the gustatory and bibulous festivities of the country's most popular holiday, but there is no use protesting against the fixed resolution of the people to enjoy themselves on that occasion. The customs and traditions of centuries are behind it, and you might as well whistle in the teeth of a north-east gale.

As a prophylactic and a cure for the evils alluded to, I can only recommend the universal use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, known to all as the best stimulant and digestant in the world.

In a letter dated January 10, 1899, a gentleman of Birmingham, who loves the pleasures of the table, and has money enough to buy whatever he wants, writes thus: "It is only fair that I should thank you, as I do with all my heart, for the good done me by Mother Seigel's Syrup. For years I have been vexed with indigestion, and always had a tormenting spell of it after any public banquet or uncommon intake of rich food. Still, I was seldom able to resist temptation, although I understood perfectly well what yielding to it was sure to cost me. I have sought a preventive or a cure in vain at the hands of the best physicians all of whom assured me that there was but one way, namely, to live on a low diet, and let luxuries alone.

But this did not suit me, and I broke through the regulations frequently, with the inevitable results. However, when I began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup I had (almost) a license to do as I pleased. After an inviting meal, I would take a double dose of 'Mother Seigel's' and scarcely suffered at all. I told my experience, and a dozen friends adopted it. This amazing remedy right off. I convinced them, with a little care, and a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup not at all, that one may had adverse to desperation and the abominable effects it says up. Thanking you a thousand times, I am yours truly,

JAMES MACFARLANE."

With these facts we wish a Merry and a healthy Christmas to the British people.

## THE PATROL STOPS

Quarantine Raised in Chinatown.

Vessels Allowed to Depart—Military Withdrawn and Dismissed — Ethel Johnson.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

1 SUNDAY TUENDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH -- EDITOR.

FRIDAY . . . DECEMBER 22, 1899.

**HEALTH BOARD FIGURES.**

The Advertiser, though printing the figures of Health Board income correctly on the first page in yesterday's issue, gave the Board the credit, on the editorial page, of smaller revenues than it has actually enjoyed inadvertently the sum of \$257,000, appropriated for sewers was deducted from the sum total of \$874,841.50 placed to the credit of the Board by the Legislatures of 1896 and 1898. Sewers as the public will remember were provided for by the Loan Bill and were the product of the sale of bonds. They do not come out of the other appropriation. If we were to credit the total of their cost to the Health Board budget it would make that body responsible for \$1,131,841.50 exclusive of the \$25,000 recently set apart for urgent use by the Council of State.

But it is the salary account which we particularly want to deal at this time. Since 1896, including the close of the second biennial period not yet reached, payrolls have mounted up to a grand total of \$277,436. By reason of a slip of the pen in yesterday's issue the amount was given as somewhat less. The error, however, did the Board of Health no injustice. On the contrary it gave that body something less to account for. But we make the matter right now so that the public may be in no doubt as to the attitude of the Legislature toward the Health Department.

The general expense fund which includes provision for the lepers, insane asylums and the like does not need to be analyzed at this time. Whether it has been wasted or not it would take a Grand Jury to find out and as yet we have no Grand Juries. When we get them there will probably be more caution in expenditure all along the line. What the Advertiser wants to know now is whether there is really enough to show for the expenditure, on salary account, of more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Lepers and the insane have been looked after and ships inspected, but what of Honolulu where the greatest danger of contagion resides? Have the employees of the Board of Health earned their money here? Have they been in the purloins of Chinatown once since the cholera scare subsided up to the beginning of the present crisis? If they have, why did they not compel property-owners to clean up? If they have not why should they have been kept on Honolulu duty—and the payrolls—at all? We pause for a reply.

But there is light ahead! It appears in Dr. Carmichael's statement that when a Federal quarantining district is laid out it will probably include the whole of the local jurisdiction of the present Board. We surmise that Uncle Sam will have no fear of compelling big estates to keep their premises clean and no apprehension that loss of private practice might follow the performance of public duty.

**A COUNTERFEIT PLAGUE.**

Is there a disease like the bubonic plague which might be mistaken for it? A writer in *La Semaine Medicale* says there is and that it now prevails in Siberia. He reminds us that several years since two Russian physicians, Drs. Billarsky and Bechetnikoff (see Literary Digest, July 22, 1899) announced the existence in the Akba district, near the Chinese frontier, of a malady that bore a striking resemblance to the plague. This disease has recently been studied closely by Dr. Favre of Kharkoff, who finds the likeness still more striking. After reciting the points of similarity in the symptoms the writer goes on to say:

Besides these clinical points the malady resembles the plague in the part that is played in its propagation by a little animal of the family of rodents which is known in Siberia by the name of "sambagan"—a part analogous to that attributed to rats with regard to the classic plague. The disease of which we are speaking differs from the latter in never having assumed a clearly epidemic character. Small "house epidemics" have taken place since 1882 and, although lack of bacteriological data prevents us from positively affirming the identity of the two diseases we must at least admit that the malady observed in the Trans-Baikal is nearly related to the true plague.

We have the dead rats and may have a house epidemic too. Nevertheless it is a relief to know that that which plagues us now is not the plague itself.

**FILTH NOT IN HEALTHFUL.**

We thought the Chinatown property-owners could soon get in their work but we did not suppose we could let himself or his amanuensis say that the presence of such an accursed town is not insanitary. Yet this is precisely what the Chinatown property-owner undertakes to do. Listen to this as-

tonishing special plea: "Is Chinatown filthy? Relatively it may be. It is so pronounced by visitors looking for filth. \*\*\* What if it is filthy? And it is not extraordinarily or uncommonly so. Is it to be called a pampered pesthole when it has not produced pest? \*\*\* If Chinatown was cleaned in 1895, and it was only cleaned then with the rest of the city, it is clean now. For it has been looked after ever since. There has been 'discovered' there lately a few overfull cesspools of assertive odor. This is bad in its way, but, again, what of it? The odor does not kill. It did not breed cholera. It did not breed black plague. It did not breed smallpox. Were the whole of Honolulu a reeking stench of a cesspool, with the incident animal life, it could not produce—originate—a single case of plague, cholera or smallpox."

Read in the light of the statements of the Board of Health Inspectors about the condition of Chinatown and in that of all the conclusions of medical science about the manner in which plague germs are bred and nourished, these statements are the most absurd and presumptuous the current controversy has brought out. But we do not doubt that they represent the state of mind of many a Chinatown owner. Cesspools may overflow and back-alleys smell to heaven, but Lord love you, such things are salubrious and ought not to be interfered with for a moment so long as intelligent Asiatics are willing to pay enormous rents for living among them.

**THE PROPOSED APPROPRIATION**

The Board of Health now wants to raise the sum of \$100,000 to be expended upon public works which are needed for the sanitary protection of Honolulu. It is desired to condemn certain Chinatown property for streets and alleys, to put in filters at the reservoirs and make other improvements of a permanent nature which the safety of this town from zymotic and certain other maladies requires.

With the understanding that not a dollar of the amount is to be laid out upon work which is a proper charge against private owners, the Advertiser would be glad to see this appropriation made.

Upon the point of distribution we have the personal assurance of Judge Cooper, President of the Board of Health, that there is no intention in that body to relieve the property-owners in Chinatown of any of the burdens which the sanitary laws impose upon them. If we understand Judge Cooper aright he agrees with the Advertiser that the laws should be enforced to the letter. So far, he says, much has been done in the way of making their compulsory features felt. The public cost of such work as has lately gone on in Chinatown is moderate because the property-owners have paid so large a proportion of it. Having found the law to work satisfactorily it will not be neglected in future.

If the Board will proceed along lines that are in strict accord with the law and will do so continuously, we see no reason why it should not have the hearty support of the press and the public. Such criticisms as have been made and are yet current are inspired by no other wish than to have the Board of Health dependable and efficient at all times. Judge Cooper is a man who can make it so, and his statement, appearing elsewhere, shows that he has gone about the task in the right way.

**OUR TRAVELING SOLDIER**

General Bob Wilcox, leader of the Hawaiian nation and husband of the Princess Kaohelelani, is making a great impression on his Mainland friends. Here Bob is by no means a serious personage as he has more than once reminded us of the first steamboat that ever ran on the Sangamon river in Illinois. This boat had a three foot boiler and a six foot whistle and every time the whistle booted the boat had to stop. That has been the way with Bob. He has a three foot capacity but every time he has tried to force it through his six foot ambition he has blown off all his steam and come to grief. When he goes to the Coast, however, and merely advertises himself on arbor giving a practical exhibition of General Bob's achievements nothing more than to see that the regular delivery and collection of oil is not permitted to lapse.

**DR. DAY'S LETTER.**

Dr. Day's good-tempered letter in yesterday's Advertiser puts the case of the Board of Health vs. the Legislature of Hawaii and the People of Honolulu as well as a careful avoidance of the main point will warrant.

The Doctor recites the fact that the fund at the disposal of the Board for removing city garbage amounts to \$10,400 annually and is not sufficient. "There is not enough money at the control of the Board," he explains, "for the systematic cleaning of Honolulu." We quite agree with this statement but out of respect to the law governing the Board of Health are compelled to remind the Doctor that the Board is not expected to pay for the systematic cleaning of Honolulu but to compel the property owners to pay for it. Even where the actual work has to be done under authority of the Board the bill of costs falls upon the property-owners and not upon the public. No one can seriously argue that the Board of Health has not funds enough to pay for the notification of delinquent property-owners that their premises must be cleaned and, in case of their neglect, to set the machinery of the Attorney-General's office in motion.

This point is skirted by Dr. Day in the following clause of his letter:

As to the failure of the Board to compel the property-owners to clean up their premises, any fair-minded person knows that a government also has obligations. It must provide ways and means. No city in the civilized world that I know of requires the property-owners or tenants individually to devise methods of disposing of refuse, and it certainly is not the fault of the Board of Health that Honolulu is without a sewer system until the last gasp of the nineteenth century.

We say again that the Government has provided ample ways and means for the Board to do all that the law asks of it. Nearly \$900,000 have been appropriated for four years' work and of this over a quarter of a million dollars have gone into salaries—the salaries of men whose business included the notification of property-owners to abate nuisances. Dr. Day says that "no city in the civilized world," that he knows of, "requires the property-owners or tenants individually to devise methods of disposing of refuse." No city? This one does precisely that, and this is the only town that Dr. Day and his colleagues need to worry about. But for their information we will say that scavenging in San Francisco has been done for several years on that basis. Each householder is compelled by law to deliver his garbage to private scavengers who organized as a Scavenger's Protective Union to meet the demand for their services. The scavengers charge from 60 cents to a dollar or more a month for doing the work and they in turn pay a private crematory, which has a city franchise, at the rate of twenty cents a cubic yard for burning the garbage up. The whole service does not cost the municipality a nickel. Indeed San Francisco compels the crematory to pay a certain sum annually and thus makes money by the process.

The way is open for that kind of a solution of the garbage problem here. Let the Board notify property-owners that, on and after a given date, they must dispose in a sanitary way of their household garbage. Then some one will be quick to form a scavenger company and the garbage crematory will follow. But the patronage of the Board of Health will of course not be extended. We can understand why the Board might like to add a hundred or more employees to its following, but that is only another reason why the people should prefer to have scavenging done by private contract, the Board doing nothing more than to see that the regular delivery and collection of oil is not permitted to lapse.

**EVOLUTION OF CHURCHES.**

The Romeward tendency in the English church is analyzed by a German writer who attributes it to four plain causes. He finds as a chief reason for this trend the predominantly stately character of England's national development since the era of the Reformation on a character which is both clerical and laity. There is a richness ceremonial which the Puritan idea did not wholly eclipse and which blazed forth again when it gained lost control of the country. For a time the nation satisfied with the forms of the established church but with the moral growth of England's wealth and economic favor has come a desire for greater pomp and glory of Papal hierarchy. The German adds:

"The Romeward movement is brought into the English church by the Ritualists, who are the descendants of the traditionalists, and by the Anglo-Catholic party, which is the result of the fear that the church of England is becoming too Protestant. General George C. Scott, of the U.S. Army, in Washington, the author of his most recent book, 'The American Church in the Twentieth Century,' says that the anti-slavery movement has been poorly organized and that its leadership has

probably the growth of wealth and luxury has much more to do with the desire for ceremonious worship than anything else; for the inevitable tendency of the rich to surround themselves with "the pomps and vanities" of secular life cannot be expected to pause at a religious opportunity. Besides there is a feeling, by no means confined to England, that the worship of the Universal Sovereign cannot be fittingly carried on in the bare halls and through the stark simplicity of the political meeting which so many of the Puritan church assemblies came to resemble. "God is not a democrat; He is a King." As a King it is His privilege to command all the respect which solemn ceremonies can provide. One cannot but note in attending the Episcopal and Congregational churches of the Atlantic seaboard of the United States that the last twenty years have developed a marked spirit of ritualism in both. The ancient simple entrustment to men who are more zealous than wise.

Plenty of the Episcopal service has departed. There are now candles on the altar; sometimes there is incense in front of it. In the "higher" churches the rector is a "Father" and now and then a Father Confessor. As for the Congregational churches, Cotton Mather and Jonathan Edwards, were they to revisit the earth at the "meeting hour" of Sunday, would hesitate on their thresholds. The walls of such houses are no longer bare; the pulpit is almost an altar; there is a trained and not infrequently a surprised choir. The congregation repeats the Apostle's creed and there is responsive reading.

Between the ornate Congregational service of today and the simple Episcopal service of twenty or thirty years ago there is but little difference, though we believe the good pastors have not yet taken on the white gown. And what is true of the Congregational is also true of the Presbyterian and some other evangelical bodies. Can it be said that the Episcopal church is becoming Roman and the Evangelical churches Episcopalian? It is a most interesting and pregnant inquiry.

But another tendency must not be overlooked. Catholic countries are becoming less Catholic. Witness the warfare of the Filipinos on the friars and the appeal of faithful Cubans for a Papal embassy to save them from the Protestants. Note the "Away from Rome" crusade in German-Austria, which has led 5000 Catholics to embrace the Protestant faith. Observe the troubles of the church in Italy and France. In all these countries the pendulum is swinging away from the Hierarchy with its impressive ritual to the less dazzling form of worship followed by the dissenter. What does all this mean? That Catholicism is losing to the Protestants in Catholic lands while Protestantism is tending towards the outward semblance of Catholicism in Protestant countries? And if so what new alignments of religious faith and custom will the twentieth century, which the Pope has so solemnly consecrated, finally evolve?

The lyddite shell and the dum-dum bullet are savage instruments of warfare but they are hardly to be compared with any kind of a projectile which has a Boer marksman behind it.

Sam Parker is having a good time in Washington but a Nemesis is on his trail. Bob Wilcox is coming and when he arrives it looks to Bob—as if there might be a prompt adjournment of Congress to enable the members to find out what he wants done with his hated rivals. Sam may be handsome and smart and sometimes a Colonel, but the Man-on-Horseback proposes to take the whole Hawaiian field for himself. Make way then for Signor Wilcox, leader of his people, before whom the haole and the haole's friends must shrink.

It begins to be a question whether the highly disciplined machine army is, after all, a match for hardy sharpshooters defending their own soil. The experience of Generals White and Gatacre in South Africa is but a repetition of that of General Baratieri in Abyssinia, of General Packenham at New Orleans, of Marshal Soult in Spain and of General Leclerc in Hayti. All of these commanders had the best of modern troops at their back but they are listed among the worst beaten men in military history.

There are disquieting rumors in London about European and African intrigues against Great Britain. The story that Menelik is threatening the British outposts in the Sudan is supported by rumors of Russian activity at Cairo and Tangier and a certain Asia and Abyssinia. The Mail urges its readers to watch the movements of Russia, France and probably also of Japan in the event of any further move by British troops in South Africa. Suddenly a voice over the Boers has become far more than a mere whisper.

**Terrible Pains**

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With boils—Cured by Hood's Saraparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Saraparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such blood purifier as Hood's Saraparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Saraparilla." W. F. Beckwith, Herlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Saraparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

**Hood's Saraparilla**

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1. six for \$6.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Saraparilla.

are the only pills to take

The whereabouts of Sir Redvers Buller is almost as great a mystery as that of General Aguilando.

Aguilando has not been captured yet but he seems to be in the way of winning the world's record as a military sprinter.

Remainder Chinatown? Of course, if you want to. But please keep it clean afterwards.

If Alabama beats Morgan for the Senate it will take rank with Mississippi and Georgia in that body. Now it ranks with Illinois and New York.

The three steel factory buildings mentioned by the New York Tribune as having been bought in the metropolis for Hawaii are probably the structural work of the Honolulu Iron Works and the Ewa and Olaa plantations. Orders for these were placed in America's largest market.

The Pope in deciding that the twentieth century will begin, for Catholics, on January 1, 1900, combats the large class which insists that the nineteenth century will not end until the year 1900 has run its course. It requires one hundred years to make a century and the century now in progress can only close, mathematically, on the 31st of December, 1900, or a twelfth month after the day set by the Pope. Numerically we enter the twentieth century on January 1st, 1900, but we must finish the year to the 365th day to round out the full 1900 years.

If the twenty automobile hacks on their way to Honolulu work as they should the town will soon find itself possessed of automobile cars and busses. The hacks are all well enough but what this place wants most, and will patronize to the limit of their capacity when they come, are such automobile cars as are running on Fifth avenue, New York, on a five cent fare schedule. When these are acquired it will be in order for the citizens to invite Mr. Pain and his pet mules to a farewell reception.

If the Germans fortify Samoa and turn Apia into a great naval station the circumstances will impel the United States to build up two mid-Pacific fortresses, one at Honolulu and another at Pago Pago. Possibly, in view of similar German action in the Ladrones, Guam will have to be put in panoply of war. As for Honolulu it can be well defended with guns on Diamond Head and mortars along shore, though the location of the city on the beach is not so secure from an enemy's "long bow" practice as military engineers could wish.

A New York Herald dispatch states that a new and powerful competitor of the sugar trust has sprung up. It will be called the Colonial Sugar Refining Company and its idea is that sugar grown in Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba can be refined there and taken to the market in its finished state at a greater profit than that which is derived from the present method. Several noted names are mentioned among the incorporators. It remains to be seen whether the movement is a genuine one or a guerrilla raid on the trust stocks such as Claus Spreckels once engineered so successfully.

Denmark is anxious to sell the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix in the West Indies for about the price of a good battleship. The United States hardly needs this little group but it had better buy than to either let it pass to some strong old world power or, by asserting the Monroe doctrine against the right of Denmark to sell to a European neighbor, take the dog-in-the-manger attitude. It will be remembered that President Grant made an arrangement to buy St. Thomas but that the Senate repudiated the deal. Since then, however, we have acquired Porto Rico and our need of West Indian naval stations is partly supplied.

The pictorial spirit of the European press finds a unique opportunity in the Anglo-Boer war. Two prophecies of the ending of the struggle appear simultaneously on the cartoon pages of Punch and the Amsterdamer. Punch parodies Richardson's famous picture of Napoleon pacing the deck of the Bellerophon with his attendant standing in an observant group about the mizzen mast. "Oom-Paupie Boeraparte" is represented in a gloomy Napoleonic attitude on the deck of the Highbury Castle, with his exiled cabinet in the background. The Amsterdamer on the other hand parodies Melissander's Retreat from Moscow with Joe Chamberlain as the dejected Boeraparte followed by a remnant of the South African army. Generally the continental press takes the same one as the Amsterdamer.

Crowds of Christmas buyers filled the business streets last night. A band stationed on the new Boston block premises discoursed popular music throughout the evening.

# SUGAR MARKET

Williams, Dimond & Co.  
Statistics.

No Change in Mainland Situation or  
Exports to Honolulu -- Crop  
of Louisiana.

The following statistics on the sugar markets of the Mainland and in Europe up to December 12th, have been furnished through Messrs. Schaefer & Co., from their San Francisco correspondents:

**SUGAR**—There has been no change in the local market nor for export to Honolulu since December 12.

**BASIS**—Unchanged from November 14 to 18; cost and freight sale, \$50 tons \$4.27. Continued unchanged until the 23d, to arrive sale \$4.4c; since which no sales reported, making net basis December 11 for Island sugar in New York 4.4c, and in San Francisco 3.4c.

**NEW YORK REFINED**—Quotations have remained unchanged; say 4.76@ 4.82c.

**LONDON BEETS**—Nov. 15, 9s 3d; 16th to 19th, 9s 1/2d; 20th to 21st, 9s 3/4d; 22d, 9s 1 1/2d; 23d, 9s 29th, 9s 3/4d; Dec. 1st to 4th, 9s; 5th 9s 0 1/2d; 6th, 9s 1 1/2d; 7th, 9s 0 3/4d; 8th to 24th, 9s to 11th, 9s 1/2d.

**LONDON CABLE** Dec. 7, reports Java No. 15 D. S. 11s 3d; fair refining 10s 6d; January beets, 9s 2 1/2d.

**STOCK**—According to Willett & Gray, Dec. 7, total stock U. S.: Four ports to Dec. 6 estimated at 209,897 tons, against 86,523 tons same date last year. Six principal ports Cuba 11,000 tons, against 9,704 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries at latest uneven dates to Dec. 7, by cable, 809,837 tons, against 752,926 tons last year; excess over last year 56,971 tons.

**EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS**—The spot market for raw sugar in New York has been quiet with very few sales the past month. Latest advices report an increasing scarcity of ready cane sugars in the markets of the world, and prices asked at the producing points are from 1.16c to 1.8c per pound above the parity of the spot market.

Latest reports from Java indicate total exports of the present crop to Nov. 30, 678,000 tons, this crop being estimated at 650,000 tons, leaves still available for export for June 1, 1900, 72,000 tons. The scarcity of cane supplies for some time has turned the attention of refiners to beet sugars, and the outlook is for continued steadiness in the raw sugar market.

C. Czarnikow's circular, under date of Nov. 23, reports nothing of special interest in the market. Demand slow, and the trade not tempted to do more than supply immediate wants.

Licht's estimates have been increased from 5,300,000 to 5,400,000 tons, and with the favorable weather now prevailing, it would not be surprising to see the actual yield exceed even his latest figures.

LOUISIANA accounts are still unfavorable, crop estimates having been reduced to 150,000 tons.

CUBA advises report favorable weather for coming crops and that some districts will show an increase over last year.

Latest estimates of the sugar crops of the world, from Willett & Gray, report grand total of cane and beet sugar 1898-1900, 8,414,000 tons, against 1898-1899, 7,897,463 tons. Estimated increase in the world's production, 476,527 tons.

We have had fine rains all over the State for the past month, and a continuation of them will mean large returns of beets on this Coast, but too early now to estimate the quantity that may be produced.

**COFFEE**, Hawaiian—Nothing has been done in Hawaiian coffees for some time, and we cannot therefore note any change in the market based on sales. The trade regard these coffees as priced too high, and it will doubtless be necessary to reduce figures in order to stimulate consumption.

RICE, Hawaiian—Last arrival was 500 bags ex Australia; price 4% less 1/4 per cent, but weak at this figure.

A grade of New Orleans equal to Island can be laid down here at 4% today.

JAPAN—Selling at 4.55 less 1/4 per cent. Supply is limited and demand has improved. The market, however, for all rice is ruling dull, and at present writing, owing to the closing of the year, jobbers will not buy before stock-taking.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 15, Irmgard, Honolulu; Nov. 16, Nippon Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; Nov. 17, Alameda, Sydney, and Honolulu; Nov. 18, Mary E. Foster, Honolulu; Nov. 19, Theodore, London and Honolulu; Nov. 19, R. P. Rithet, Honolulu; Nov. 23, Westminster, Manila and Honolulu; Nov. 24, W. G. Irwin, Honolulu; Nov. 27, S. C. Allen, Honolulu; Nov. 30, Geo. Curtis, Honolulu; Nov. 30, Copte, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; Dec. 5, Australia, Honolulu; Dec. 11, America Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.

DEPARTURES—Nov. 14, Pathan, Manila and Honolulu; Nov. 15, Martha Davis, Honolulu; Nov. 16, Senator, Manila and Honolulu; Nov. 16, BernMohr, Manila and Honolulu; Nov. 17, S. G. Wilder, Honolulu; Nov. 17, Centennial, Honolulu; Nov. 17, Doric, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; Nov. 20, City of Puebla, Manila and Honolulu; Nov. 20, Hancock, Manila and Honolulu; Nov. 21, St. Paul, Manila and Honolulu; Nov. 21, Duke of Fife, Manila and Honolulu; Nov. 23, Indiana, Manila and Honolulu; Nov. 24, Ohio, Manila and Honolulu; Nov. 24, Wyefield, Manila and Honolulu; Nov. 25, Amy Turner, Honolulu; Nov. 25, Nippon Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; Nov. 29, Irmgard, Honolulu; Nov. 29, Andrew Welch, Honolulu; Nov. 29

Alameda, Honolulu and Sydney; Nov. 30, W. G. Irwin, Honolulu; Nov. 30, Columbia, Manila and Honolulu; Nov. 30, Dainy Vostok, Manila and Honolulu; Dec. 3, Transit, Honolulu; Dec. 6, Warren, Manila and Honolulu; Dec. 6, Centennial, Manila and Honolulu; Dec. 6, Sherman, Manila and Honolulu; Dec. 10, S. C. Allen, Honolulu; Dec. 11, J. D. Spreckels, Honolulu; Dec. 12, Ruby A. Cousins, Honolulu.

**VESSELS UP AND LOADING FOR HONOLULU**—Mary E. Foster, George Curtis, R. P. Rithet, Dora Bluhm.

FOR HILO—Roderick Dhu.

## Court Cameos.

George Houghtaling was fined \$100 and costs in the District Court yesterday for selling spirituous liquor without a license.

Moke and Solomon Akamu were both sentenced to ten days imprisonment yesterday for assault and battery on their sister.

The cases of Ho So Kee, Yee Chu and Ah Lin, charged with violation of Section 878 of the penal laws, will be heard in the District Court tomorrow morning.

## CHARITY WORK

### Report of Manager of Associated Charities

Splendid Institution Which Has Done Much for the Needy — The Thanksgiving Dinner.

President Dale occupied the chair at the meeting of the Associated Charities of Hawaii, held at the manager's office yesterday. The manager's report showed progress in all directions. There had been twenty applications for assistance during the month, fifteen of which had been investigated by the manager. Several cases of great destitution had been found, notably a family of eight coming from another island with the father and one of the children sick with typhoid fever. They had absolutely nothing of their own but the clothing they wore.

The manager has secured nine situations for those applying for work. The association would be under great obligation to any persons needing white labor if they would let the manager know by telephone or letter. An interesting fact was mentioned that there has never been an application for assistance from any Hawaiians, Chinese or Japanese.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The president announced that a new wharf, at the Ewa side of the old Fish-market wharf, would be completed today, to which scows would be brought and loaded with the refuse and garbage of the city, as delivered by the odorless excavators or otherwise, which would then be towed out to sea, as before.

In connection with the special appropriation, it was stated that the present liability of householders in the matter of the condition of private premises, will in no wise end with the increased facilities for the removal of garbage, but, on the contrary, more systematic supervision will compel landlords to place and keep their property in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

#### JUDGE COOPER'S STATEMENT.

Following is a stenographic interview with Judge Cooper, President of the Board of Health, which was had over the telephone last evening. Judge Cooper was asked what the Board wanted to do with the \$100,000 sought and what his own personal position was about the enforcement of the sanitary law against delinquent property owners. He replied:

The first thing to do is to widen Chaplain lane and extend it to Nuuanu stream. Another thing is to extend Makaike street to Kukui street, and Kukui street to Kekaulike street, also extend Kekaulike street through the large block manuka.

Kaumakapili Church from Nuuanu street to the river. These are some of the street changes under consideration.

The manager finds the greatest demand for a cheap lodging-house. The only two places are always full—the Sailors' Home and the Mechanics' Home. There is also the greatest need of comfortable places where such invalids as are not received in the hospitals of the city can be cared for. This is a need which has often been mentioned to the community, but which thus far has not taken tangible form.

M. S. WHITNEY,  
Secretary Associated Charities.

## Weak Lungs

When your throat and lungs are perfectly healthy you needn't worry about the germs of consumption. They don't attack healthy people. It's the weak, debilitated, inflamed membranes that are first affected. Hard coughs and colds weaken your throat and lungs and make consumption more easy. If your lungs are weak

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

is the best remedy you can take. It soothes and heals and gives tone and strength to these delicate membranes. In this way you can prevent consumption. And you can cure it also if you haven't had it too long. Keep taking it until your lungs are strong and your weight restored.

At all dealers, Chemist, New York.

SCOTT & BROWN, Chemist, New York.

## BOARD OF HEALTH

### Want Hundred Thousand Dollars.

#### The Question of Pure Water—Disposal of Refuse—Householders Still Responsible.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A meeting of the Board of Health was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the following members were present: Attorney General Cooper, Drs. Wood, Day and Emerson and Mr. George W. Smith.

The president stated that there were but two matters for consideration by the Board, relating to a special appropriation by the Council of State of \$100,000 for much-needed work in connection with the contemplated improvement in the sanitary condition of Chinatown in particular and the city generally. The money would be used in reconstruction work wherever necessary, cutting new streets, compensation for rights-of-way, purchase of garbage wagons, odorless excavators, horses and machinery, and to meet all expenses incident thereto. A resolution empowering the president to make such application, on being put to the meeting, was without remark carried unanimously.

#### RESOLUTION FOR COMMISSION.

The second matter was to consider the question of the appointment of a committee of three, consisting of an architect, a sanitary engineer and a business man, who will act as a commission and recommend to the Board such improvements, as in their opinion are deemed necessary for the betterment of the city from a sanitary point of view. A resolution authorizing the president to make such appointment was also carried without opposition.

#### PURE WATER QUESTION.

Dr. Wood brought up the question of the unsatisfactory condition of both the Nuuanu valley and Makiki reservoirs, and stated his opinion that they are directly responsible for the present epidemic of typhoid fever in the city. Plans and specifications for the installation of a proper system of filtration at both reservoirs, were prepared at great expense some years ago, but an appropriation for the work was at the time refused by the Council. Matters have now reached the point where the work becomes a necessity, and a motion that the president urge for an appropriation, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

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M. S. WHITNEY,  
Secretary Associated Charities.

## Consumption

### It Can be Cured.

There is no doubt about it. Begin early, take out all impurities from the system, enrich the blood, and recovery is certain. If your child is thin and pale give Ayer's Sarsaparilla at once. Consumption only attacks the weak.

Mr. Alfred G. Stevens, of Parnell, Auckland, N. Z., sends us the photograph of his daughter and says:

"My daughter Emily, 17 years of age, was in a very low state. She could not sleep because of her violent cough. Two doctors said she was in the first stages of consumption. She was so weak she could not go out by herself. A friend induced me to try

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**CABINET MEETS**

**General Hartwell Submits Points  
on Territorial Bill.**

**HE FILES A LENGTHY REPORT**

**Verbal Report on Italian Mission Mr  
Lansing Resigns in favor of  
Minister Damon.**

(From Thursday's Daily)

The Cabinet held its regular session yesterday morning at the usual hour. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Lansing and Cooper. Minister S. M. Damon was also present. The announcement was made of the resignation of Minister of Finance Lansing, to take effect as soon as Minister Damon's commission was issued yesterday afternoon.

Minister Damon made a long verbal report to the Cabinet upon his mission to Italy and stated that although he did not act officially he had learned that the Italian Government would favor a limited emigration of laborers to the Hawaiian Islands.

Quite an extensive correspondence from General A. S. Hartwell was read, in which he speaks encouragingly of the Territorial Bill, but recognizes there will be some opposition to it as a whole as well as to particular sections thereof. In mentioning matters to be considered by this Government Mr. Hartwell calls attention to the following points:

1. When the Bill Shall Take Effect.—Many of its provisions can as well take effect immediately upon approval of the bill or upon short notice of its approval given by publication in Hawaiian newspapers.

The provision for Custom-houses and for establishing United States custom duties would require some little time to go into effect.

The winding up of the Postal Savings Bank might require several months—perhaps six months, or even longer.

I do not know what provisions in the bill, other than this, require longer than one or two months at the outside for taking effect.

2. The attempt will be made to postpone any legislation concerning Hawaii on the pretext that general legislation concerning the colonies is premature now. The Sugar Trust will probably avail itself of every opportunity to secure delay.

3. Section 54 of the old bill, allowing the continued use of appropriations upon failure of the Legislature to enact a new appropriation bill, would probably be defeated in Congress. They consider it un-American and unnecessary and without precedent.

4. Cumulative Voting.—This gives a chance for the minority to be represented and may possibly be agreed upon, but it is doubtful.

5. Public Lands.—It will be only by a strong showing of the advantage of retaining the laws of Hawaii upon this subject, except as changed by the bill, that this provision (in Section 73) will be retained.

6. Life Tenure of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Appointment Instead of Election of Judges (Section 81 Bill).—These provisions will be opposed by the politicians as un-American.

7. Contested Elections.—Undoubtedly Congress will not permit these to be decided by the Judiciary, and it will apparently be worse than useless to oppose the strong feeling here on that subject.

8. Property Qualifications of Voters for Senators (Section 62).—Great opposition will be made to this, and it is extremely doubtful whether this provision will be adopted by Congress.

9. The former bill gives greater power to the United States District Judge in Hawaii than is given to the District Judge in any other Territory or even in any State; for it adds the power of a Circuit Court. The advisability of this arrangement may be called into question. It seems, however, highly important that it should remain as it is. The saving of time and expense in carrying District Court decisions on appeal to California will be great.

Under the regular order of business the following items were passed:

Voted that the Government make a proposition to the Bishop Estate that it will build the extension of South street in a junction with Ala Moana within two years provided the Bishop Estate will deed the land to the Government for a road sixty feet wide free of charge.

Voted that the president of the Board of Health be authorized to secure the services of three competent men to act as commissioners to make recommendations as to improvements necessary to put Chinatown into a permanent sanitary condition.

Motions of the meeting of December 18th were read and approved. Order of business Department of Foreign Affairs.

**THE ZEALANDIA.**

Will Probably be Put on Route to Relieve Pressure.

A cable letter from the Consul to the Adm. of Honolulu states that owing to the want of tonnage in Honolulu, the Adm. of the Zealandia is the Zealander will probably be put on the run for a couple of trips to help maintain her in order to serve the citizens. A reporter called on Mr. Giffard, manager for Wm. G. Brown & Co., yesterday and learned that the Zealandia was being rapidly put in order after her service as transport, and would be fit for any such emergency.

No official notification of the vessel having been placed on the route has

been received by the agents here, but Mr. Giffard thinks the statement may be true. The Zealandia ran into another big gale on her last trip from Manila and was rather badly knocked about.

Death of Mrs. Logan

By the Coptic came the sad news of the death, on Dec. 1st, of Mrs. Roger Logan, for many years a missionary of the American Board in Micronesia. Mr. Logan came up from Ruk a few months ago for surgical treatment, the Morning Star, making a special trip up to bring her. She hastened on to the States by the first opportunity. Her friends here speeding her with tangible sympathy. The operation was performed in Buffalo, Aug. 21st, and a first seemed successful, but later her strength failed very rapidly, and Dec. 1st a beautiful and singularly valuable and useful life passed from her. She died at the home of her sister in Creston, Ohio. Her son Arthur was with her at the last, and took the body to Buffalo where she had many friends. Mrs. Logan left beside her son an only daughter, Beulah, at present on Ruk Island, Micronesia.

**HAWAII'S FRIEND****Senator Cullom to Push the Bill.**

M. Ballou Says that Hawaii will be Considered Independently of Porto Rico.

Attorney Sidney M. Ballou returned by the Coptic from Washington accompanied by Mrs. Ballou. Mr. Ballou went to Washington on business, and made a visit to Boston, New York and other cities as well. In Washington he found considerable interest current in official circles relative to Hawaiian affairs and especially in the Hawaiian Bill now pending in Congress.

He says that Sam Parker everywhere denies that he is in the race for the Governorship of the islands, but at the same time Mr. Parker is being extensively entertained and is making a very good impression among the Senators and in official circles generally.

Commenting upon Senator Cullom's attitude toward the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Ballou stated:

"Any reports that Senator Cullom has been unfriendly or hostile to anybody down here, are entirely without foundation. Senator Cullom is just as good a friend to the Islands as any one, and is doing his best to push Hawaiian legislation through at the earliest possible moment."

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**DR. DAY REPLIES****The Expense of Garbage Removal.**

Appropriation too Small for the Work-No System Cleaning Can be Done.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Editor Advertiser: My communication of yesterday seems to have aroused the sharpshooters all along the line, but they are wasting ammunition. It is quite true, as stated in Mr. Wilder's letter and in your editorial, that the last Legislature did place more funds at the disposal of the Board of Health than the preceding one, but you know as well as I do that the increase was for specific purposes; therefore you would do me a great favor by surrounding the following figures with little attention-compelling stars, as you did Mr. Wilder's letter, or by using the exaggerated type of your editorial:

\*\*\*\*\* APPROPRIATION BILL 1898. \*\*\*\*\*  
Act 19.  
\*\*\*\*\* REMOVING GARBAGE PAY ROLL ..... \$10,800 \*\*\*\*\*  
Act 58.  
\*\*\*\*\* REMOVING GARBAGE \$10,000 \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* APPROPRIATION BILL 1898. \*\*\*\*\*  
Act 60.  
\*\*\*\*\* REMOVING GARBAGE PAY ROLL ..... \$10,800 \*\*\*\*\*  
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\*\*\*\*\* REMOVING GARBAGE \$10,000 \*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* APPROPRIATION BILL 1898. \*\*\*\*\*

In other words, \$10,400 annually is the amount granted by law to the Board of Health wherewith to clean this whole city. That is the sum we have had each year since 1896, and you all know the city has grown in that time. The inadequacy of the amount was discussed in the Board room often enough, but if—and I emphasize the "if," for I have no means just now of verifying either Mr. Wilder's statement or my own former one—if I have maligned the country's lawmakers—well—it will offset some of the rubs received by the Board of Health; but nevertheless the fact remains there is not enough money at the control of the Board for the systematic cleaning of Honolulu.

If established here, the Federal quarantine will act entirely independent of the Hawaiian Government, or more properly speaking, the municipal government of Honolulu. Being a port it is most unlikely that the Federal quarantine will assume absolute charge of the health affairs of the entire district. The Federal quarantine will consist of a boarding tug, a quarantine station and isolation station. The quarantine station will be provided with docks and warehouses for the landing and storage of baggage, a disinfecting plant of steam and formaldehyde processes extensive barracks for the accommodation of first-class and steerage passengers. Quarters for the employees will be provided at the station proper while at some distance from it will be erected a hospital for contagious diseases. In the station will be a hospital for non-contagious diseases which would not be subject to strict quarantine. Machinery for pumping water and flushing the stations will be put in together with extensive baths and showers, thus making it fully as complete as the Federal quarantine at San Francisco, or other mainland ports.

As to the failure of the Board to compel the property-owners to clean up their premises, any fair-minded person knows that a government also has obligations. It must provide ways and means. No city in the civilized world that I know of requires the property-owners or tenants individually to devise methods of disposing of refuse, and it certainly is not the fault of the Board of Health that Honolulu is without a sewer system until the last gasp of the nineteenth century.

F. R. DAY

THE USE OF RAW HIDE.

One That Came Handy on Pauahi Street Last Night

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A row on a big scale which might have ended in serious injuries to at least one man but for the intervention of the police and a member of the Smith street engine corps, occurred in Pauahi street shortly after 7 o'clock last night. A number of Japanese happened to run across a native whom they accused of having run his bayonet through one of their countrymen during the quarantine of Chinatown and started to wreak vengeance upon him.

When Captain Parker arrived upon the scene the man was in a bad way and surrounded by a herd of at least a hundred Japs, who had, despite the efforts of two or three soldiers and the engine man, torn almost every stitch of clothing off him and beaten him in their usual cowardly fashion. Captain Parker had a mule with him and, setting his horse at the mob, struck right and left, with the result that the crowd melted away in great style and the rescued man was sent home in a hasty. No arrests were made.

THE MATE DUFFERS.

He Was Not Asleep When the Kilohona Struck

Mate F. Alexander of the wrecked steamer Kilohona states that he has been dealt with rather harshly in the accounts which have appeared as to his responsibility for the wreck. In speaking of the unjust criticism of himself and desiring to right himself, he states:

I came on deck at 11:20 Saturday night, the 9th of December. I relieved the second mate, who gave me his course that the captain had given him. At this time we were already too far out of our course. I made a remark to the second mate to that effect, and he, in reply, told me that the captain had given him the course. A few minutes after I saw the light of a steamer—the Chancery. I went in and called the captain and he came out. He looked at the steamer and then he changed the course to southeast by east, and went back to his room. The chief engineer was on deck at the time and he and I stood there talking for a while, when he said, "I think I see the Kilohona light." I looked over the rail, and, lo and behold, I saw it myself. I called

the captain again. That was ten minutes after 12 o'clock, midnight. He came on deck and looked at the light for a while, and remarked, "Oh, well, we won't be there for an hour yet. We were there already, very close in, but not so close that we thought there was any danger." He did not alter the course, and, not giving me any authority to change the course, I did not do so until I saw the ship was really in danger, when I told the quartermaster to port his helm, which he did. She was then heading southeast. This was about twenty-one minutes past 12 o'clock. She was going along southeast about ten minutes, when she struck. I immediately told the quartermaster to port his helm hard over, but then it was too late. The captain came jumping out of his cabin when she struck, asking, "What on earth is the matter?"

"The captain's idea of saying I was asleep is all bosh. He enlisted my sympathy for him because he had a family, and I said I would help him, but after reading in the paper what he said about my being asleep, I have no sympathy whatever for him. He frequently asked me in Lahaina to help him, and I promised to say as little as possible, until I saw that he laid the blame on me. I asked him if he was the author of that story and he said 'No.'

**A FEDERAL BOARD****U. S. Quarantine Will be Established.**

Composed of Physicians Under Charge of Surgeon Who Gets Orders from Washington.

Should Congress take favorable action on the Hawaiian Bill at this session, a Federal quarantine will in all probability be one of the earliest features of United States governmental institutions established in Honolulu. If established here, the Federal quarantine will act entirely independent of the Hawaiian Government, or more properly speaking, the municipal government of Honolulu. Being a port it is most unlikely that the Federal quarantine will assume absolute charge of the health affairs of the entire district.

The Federal quarantine will consist of a boarding tug, a quarantine station and isolation station. The quarantine station will be provided with docks and warehouses for the landing and storage of baggage, a disinfecting plant of steam and formaldehyde processes extensive barracks for the accommodation of first-class and steerage passengers. Quarters for the employees will be provided at the station proper while at some distance from it will be erected a hospital for contagious diseases which would not be subject to strict quarantine. Machinery for pumping water and flushing the stations will be put in together with extensive baths and showers, thus making it fully as complete as the Federal quarantine at San Francisco, or other mainland ports.

There will be but one set of officers under the charge of the Federal Surgeon who is appointed by the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service. Four men will make up the boarding officials.

"It may be probable," said Doctor Carmichael, "that the municipality when it comes, may have charge of all internal health affairs. The surgeon in charge of the Federal quarantine receives his orders relating to health affairs directly from the Surgeon-General at Washington, D. C., and acts on these orders, except in cases of emergency, such as the plague just experienced here, when he would act upon his own responsibility—he is the Board of Health in that case. There are no laymen in the Federal quarantine—all the non-commissioned officers being medical men."

"What was your report to Washington, in regard to the recent quarantine?" was asked.

"I based my report mainly on the official report of the first two cases of plague—the Chinaman at Wing Wo Tai's and the South Sea Islander—stating my belief that there had been at least two cases of plague in Honolulu, or something very similar to it. I sent a letter and also a telegram to the Washington authorities stating these facts."

SON OF AN OHIO MERCHANT CURED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhea. Some time ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25 cent size he was cured. I give the testimonial, hoping some one else who is afflicted may read it and be benefited.—Thomas C. Bower, Glencoe, O.

For sale by all druggists and dealers: Bens. & Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for

WALTER C. WEEDON,  
Eastlawn, Punahoa, Honolulu, H. I.

CLARKE'S B. & T. PILLS. For diarrhea, grippe, rheumatism, etc. Free from mercury. Established 1860. In boxes of 60, each. A. C. Chamberlain & Son, proprietors, 100 Broadway, New York.

**EVERY DAY FACTS.**

Honolulu Produces its Share—This comes from Kawahao.

What makes anything a fact? Isn't it an occurrence of statement that can be proven true and correct in every particular? What constitutes conclusive evidence to the mind of a Honolulu citizen? Is it the statement of some one made in Texas or California? We think not, but when some of our own people make a statement and it is endorsed by many, there can be no question about that. Under these circumstances we call them facts, and they are every-day facts, because they are occurring every day. Don't take our word for what is said. If you are not satisfied, ask them; people don't make such assertions without good reasons.

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawahao informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Wednesday December 19  
Schr. Waialeale, Greene, from Kauai.  
Schr. Kauai, Bruhu from Hanalei  
Br. schr. Aorangi, New Zealand, from Sydney Passengers and merchandise to T. H. Davies & Co.

Br. schr. Coptic, Rinder, from San Francisco: Passengers and merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Wednesday, December 20  
Schr. Ada, Moses, from Hanalei: 900 bags sugar.

Am. schr. Australia, Lawless, from San Francisco: Passengers and merchandise to W. G. Irwin & Co.

United States transport Victoria, Panton, from San Francisco.

Thursday, December 21  
Schr. Blanche and Ella, Dudoit, from Hanalei.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 19  
Schr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui.

Schr. Helene, Bennett, Paauhau.

Schr. Lehua, Dower, Kaunakakai.

Schr. Mauna Loa, Simson, Kona.

Schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Nawiliwili.

Schr. Mikahala, Pederson, for Waimea, Keahau and Niihau.

Schr. Noeau, Wyman, Honokaa.

Schr. Niihau, Thompson, Lahaina.

Schr. Kinah, Freeman, Hawaii.

Schr. Maui Macdonald, Hamakua.

Br. schr. Bloemfontein, Bieloch, Seville

Wednesday, December 20  
Br. schr. Coptic, Rinder, Yokohama.

Br. schr. Aorangi, Hay, Victoria.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco.

Schr. Iwalani, Gregory, Koloa.

Schr. Waialeale, Greene, Hanamauku.

Thursday, December 21  
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Koo-ka-la.

Schr. Golden Gate, Pahia, Maunaulei.

## LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Chas. E. Moody, Am. sh. 1,915 tons (at Tacoma)—Coal thence to Honolulu.

R. W. Bartlett, Am. schr. 473 tons (at Gray's Harbor)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by S. E. Slade Lumber Co.

## VESSELS IN PORT

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, November 1.

U. S. transport Victoria, Panton, San Francisco, December 20.

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Br. S. P. Errol, Henderson, Newcastle November 7.

Am. bkt. Planter, McNeil, San Francisco, November 28.

Am. bk. Mohican, Kelley, San Francisco, December 1.

Br. bk. Cardigan Castle, Goulding, Newcastle, December 1.

Br. bk. County of Merioneth, Davies, Liverpool, December 1.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco, December 2.

Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, Kruse, New castle-on-Tyne, December 2.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Pt Townsend, December 4.

Am. bk. Onaway, Meech, New York, December 6.

Am. schr. Columbia, Sprague, Aberdeen, December 6.

Am. schr. Hiram Bingham, Walkup, San Francisco, December 7.

Am. schr. Eric Roos, Seattle, December 7.

Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, San Francisco, December 7.

Am. bk. B. P. Cheney, Johnson, Tacoma, December 7.

Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whitney, Eu reka, December 7.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, McAllum, San Francisco, December 9.

Haw. sp. Fort George, Morse, San Francisco, December 10.

Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Anderson, Eureka, December 10.

Am. sp. Centennial, Marshall, San Francisco, December 11.

Am. bk. Coryphane, Erickson, Nanaimo, December 11.

Haw. sp. Star of France, Wells, New castle, December 13.

Br. bk. Gulf Stream, Kerbyson, New castle, December 14.

Am. schr. Ethel Zane, Holmstrom, Pt Townsend, December 15.

Am. bkt. Irmgard Schmidt, San Francisco, December 15.

Am. brg. W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco, December 17.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, Purser Sound, December 18.

Jap. schr. Nanyo Maru, Tomita, Kobe December 18.

## NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Calif.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, Captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

## C. G. CALKINS.

## U. S. Comdr. U. S. N. in Charge

## A. is Correct.

Editor Advertiser. In measuring the distance for the American Cup races it is to the wife of Herbert a son

impartial to find the measurement of a yacht. A. is only a new name for the American Cup races.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From Waimea, per atm. Kauai, December 19.—Miss Edith Berrey, Miss C. Nelson and two deck passengers.

From Kapaa, per atm. Waialeale, December 19.—Messrs. Norrie, Curtis, De Ment, Ross; Misses Parker, Thatcher and Anderson.

From San Francisco, per atm. Coptic, December 19.—For Honolulu—Mrs. E. M. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ballou, J. E. Bien, Mrs. G. K. Brown, F. J. Calef, S. M. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hind, Mrs. A. F. Linden, Miss C. Lowrie of Spreckelsville, Miss A. MacKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Moss and infant, Mr. Petree, J. C. Piver, L. F. Prescott, Miss E. A. Preston and maid, Mrs. C. Robinson, Miss L. Roy, Miss A. M. Russell, H. E. Sherwin, Miss M. A. Stern, Mrs. J. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanzy, Mrs. J. Q. Taylor, and infant, A. A. Young, H. P. Williams, Mrs. W. J. White. For Yokohama—A. H. Butter, Mrs. J. C. Dusel, C. Francis, M. Isaacs, K. Takonchi, J. P. Watson. For Kobe—N. S. Clark, Rev. J. H. Petree, For Nagasaki—J. McE. Hyde, Mrs. H. Thimm, Miss H. Thimm. For Shanghai—Miss Davidson, Rev. G. F. Debolt, A. Pavlo, Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Terrill. For Hongkong—Mr. Alexander, Mrs. M. C. Allen, J. S. Barber, J. M. Bell, Mrs. G. W. Bristol, A. H. Cathcart, E. Effinger, Rev. F. Y. Edwards, D. H. Guile, Mrs. H. C. Hale, Mrs. W. Hawkhurst, Mrs. W. MacWhirter, W. McLaughlin, C. E. Morse, Mrs. M. A. Nesbitt, S. H. Northcote, Mrs. B. F. Patrick, Mrs. H. H. Pattison and child, Mrs. J. H. Slavens, L. B. Stoddard, H. R. Sullivan, Mrs. E. L. Swift and infant, G. E. Weile, Mrs. W. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilson.

From San Francisco, per atm. Australia, December 20.—Mrs. C. L. Ashe, J. B. Atherton, wife and two grandchildren, C. O. Baker, S. Baxter, Mrs. R. H. Beamer, Miss Bernard, Miss L. Beresford, Miss Bernard, Miss M. E. Bigley, Miss F. E. Bishop, G. W. Bisell and wife, H. C. Callahan, C. J. Chapman, Mrs. H. E. Cooke, Sister Delphine, T. S. Dickens, H. Dinklage, Miss M. Donohue, G. Duval and wife Al. Eastland, Miss E. Ellston, J. O. Gardner, Mrs. Chalmers, A. Graham and three children, L. T. Grant and wife, Mrs. E. F. Green, M. Green, C. W. Griffin, wife, child and maid, A. Haas, Jno. Hockett, Capt. I. A. Haynes and infant, Hon. David Hilger and wife, Miss Maud Hilger, Master D. J. Hilger, E. W. Hockett, H. L. Hodgeson and wife, Mrs. W. L. Howard, Thos. Hughes, Dr. Humphries and wife, F. Hustace, wife and son, Mrs. F. Keating, M. H. Kershaw and wife, Miss E. Lawrence, Mrs. W. Lishman, Miss A. Lishman, Mrs. C. F. Little, W. H. Locke and wife, H. May, Dr. A. Moritz, P. Peck, W. P. Postin and wife, Sister Robertson, Sister Susanna, Miss E. Totten, F. J. Turk and wife, Richard Turner and wife, Miss K. Ward, J. H. Wilson, H. V. Turner, M. Smith and wife, Mrs. B. Smith and three children, Miss Handerson, Mrs. M. Richards, A. McDonald, Mrs. J. C. Crowley, R. H. Shoemaker, L. P. Peterson, Charles E. Kellogg, Mrs. L. C. Miller, R. M. Druffield, G. C. Hoefgaard, Andrew Lewis, Mrs. J. Spencer, D. Wallace, H. A. Black, Mrs. A. Cormon, F. Remillard, Lord Henry Thyme remains, who for a number of years has held a prominent position in the British Parliament. Lord Henry Thyme remains in the city till the Australian liner puts in an appearance, when he will continue his voyage to the Colonies. Passengers by the Gaelic report that the plague does exist in Kobe, and that a portion of the city is in strict quarantine. Tokio is undergoing a cleaning process and refuse fires are common in the streets.

Departed

For Kauai ports, per atm. Waialeale, December 20.—G. Crommer, wife and three children, Miss J. King, L. King, Mrs. T. H. Sanbarry and son, Mr. Bowler, J. Ludwig.

For Makaweli, per atm. Iwaiami, December 20.—Elston, Miss Hart, W. Bluhdorn and wife, Miss Grau, A. G. Correa, Miss U. Elston, Miss C. Bourke, James Kulolio.

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